RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND; CONSTITUTION DIVIDED

Vol. X. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1829. No. 504

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, Oct. 14.		Fayetteville, Oct. 15.		Newbern, Oct. 3.		Petersburg. Sept. 25.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cognac,	gall.	100	120	140	175	150	175	125	200
Apple,	—	33	35	28	30	40	45	23	50
Peach,	—	—		45	50	75		45	75
Bacon,	lb.	6½	7	7	7½	6	7	6	7½
Beeswax,	—	22	25	21		20		22	25
Butter,	—	15		10	15	20	25	12	25
Coffee,	—	12	14	13	16	12	14	12	16
Corn,	bush.	55	60	36	40	35	40	40	45
Cotton,	lb.	7½	8	8	8½	7	7½	7	9
Candles, mould,	—	15	16	14		15		12	15
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	—		80	85	70	80	—	
Flour,	bbl.	600	700	400	450	600	700	475	600
Feathers,	lb.	—		25	28	30	35	—	
Gin, Holland,	gall.	—		125	150	125	150	100	125
Country,	—	40	45	50		38	40	35	
Iron,	ton.	—		—		—		10000	11500
Lard,	lb.	8		6		6	7	6	7
Lime,	cask.	150	175	250	300	—		150	200
Molasses,	gall.	25	28	30	33	30	32	33	37½
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg.	—		8	8¼	8	10	7	8
Oats,	bush.	—		22	26	—		—	
Powder, American,	keg.	—		700	750	—		550	600
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	125		140	175	120	125	150	200
West India,	—	80	90	70	80	90	95	100	150
New England,	—	30	34	45	50	40	42	36	37½
Rice,	cwt.	250	275	400	450	300	325	400	500
Shot,	—	—		1000		900	1000	650	700
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	—		75	80	80	100	70	75
Turk's Island,	—	45	50	75		55	60	—	
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	700	1000	850	1100	900	1000	700	1300
Loaf,	lb.	—		18	22½	18	25	16	25
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder,	—	—		150	175	160	180	125	150
Hyson,	—	—		120		125	150	—	
Young Hyson,	—	—		—		—		100	120
Tobacco,	cwt.	400		250	300	—		350	1100
Tallow,	lb.	8	9	7	7½	9	10	—	
Wheat,	bush.	—		70	75	100		85	90
Whiskey,	gall.	28	30	24	26	35		28	30
Wine, Madeira,	—	—		250	400	300	400	250	500
Teneriffe,	—	—		150	175	160	200	—	
Sherry,	—	—		160	225	200	250	—	
Port,	—	—		200	380	—		—	
Malaga,	—	—		70	80	100	120	—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure six subscribers, and guarantee the payments, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon busines relative to the paper must be post-paid.

JOSEPH MARSHALL,

CABINET-MAKER,

RETURNS his thanks to the public for the patronage he has hitherto received, and would inform them that he has on hand a quantity of Walnut and Stained Furniture, and an elegant assortment of

BEDSTEADS.

All kinds of Mahogany and other Furniture, will be made to order, in the newest fashion and in the best manner, at short notice. All which will be disposed of at prices lower than have heretofore been customary in this place.

Corn, Wheat, Flour, or Pork, will be taken in payment at the market price, if application be made soon.

September 15. tf—98

WOOL CARDED.

THE Wool Carding Machine on Enoe, at the Old Tilt Hammer, having been lately repaired, and her cylinders newly clothed with cards of the best quality, is now ready for business. Good work will be warranted for eight cents a pound, or the fifth part of the wool, to those who will bring their wool in warm weather, well picked and washed, with one pound of clean lard or oil, to every ten pound of wool.

Saml. S. Claytor.

June 9. 3m—86

NO CREDIT.

SCARLETT & BACON

WOULD inform the public, that they still continue their BOOT and SHOE Manufacture at their old stand, three doors west of the store of Messrs. Kirkland & Son, where they will keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of

Boots and Shoes,

of the best materials and workmanship, which will be sold low for cash. Those wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves

Jan. 6. 63—

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

TO JOURNEYMEN TAYLORS.

THE subscriber wishes to employ immediately a first rate journeyman Taylor, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

John Cooley.

Oct. 6. 01—

JEWELLERY, &c.

THE subscriber would in this way inform his friends and the public, that he has again opened his shop, at his own house in this place, where he is well prepared to execute work in his line, and will faithfully and punctually do all such work as may be committed to his care.

He has on hand a good assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER WORK, &c. which will be sold unusually low for cash.

☞ All those indebted to the subscriber are earnestly, and for the last time, requested to make payment forthwith. Longer indulgence cannot be given.

Wm. Huntington.

August 18. 94—t

WATCHES & JEWELLERY.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal support which he has heretofore received, and begs leave to inform them, that he still continues his shop at his old stand, opposite the court house, where he keeps a handsome assortment of Watches and Jewellery, which he will sell lower than can be purchased elsewhere. He has also received a neat assortment of materials, and is prepared to repair watches and clocks at the shortest notice, and warrant to perform well. All work from a distance will be well executed and promptly attended to. All kinds of silver work made at the shortest notice.

Lemuel Lynch.

August 19. 94—tf

Printing Types, Presses, &c.

WILLIAM HAGAR & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE, at their Type and Stereotype Foundry, No. 20, Gold-street, New-York, a complete assortment of *PRINTING TYPES*, from 14 lines Pica to Diamond, at the following prices, six months credit, or 5 per cent. discount for Cash. They cast their Book Founts, from English to Diamond, on a metal which they will warrant superior to any other used in this country.

Six lines Pica, and all larger, per lb.	30 cents.
Double Pica, to Five Lines,	32
Great Primer,	34
English,	36
Pica,	36
Small Pica,	38
Long Primer,	40
Burgeois,	46
Brevier,	56
Minion,	70
Nonpareil,	90

And all others in proportion. Old metal received in exchange, at 8 cents per lb. W. H. and Co. are agents for the sale of the Washington Printing Press, invented by Samuel Rust, which they offer for sale on accommodating terms. Proprietors of papers, who will publish this advertisement three times, will be allowed $2 in the settlement of their accounts, or in articles from the Foundry.

New-York, Aug. 22. 98—3w

The Synod of North-Carolina will hold their next annual session in Fayetteville, on the 10th of November.

September 8. 97—

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office in Hillsborough, on the 1st of October, 1829.

A	S. G. King
James Aykroyd 2	Wm. Kirkland 19
Capt. Joseph Armstrong	L.
William E. Anderson	Robert G. Lindsey
James Allison	Joseph Latta
B	James Lindsay
James Browning	Wm. Lewis
Henry Boyle	Barney Lasley or James
James Bruce	or Valintine Moore
Jane Boroughs	M
Samuel Bumpass 2	Duncan McRae
Wm. Bauldwin	Patterson M'Dade
Bobert Burnside	Mrs. Nancy Moore
James Boyle	Samuel M'Cracken
F. W. Burroughs 2	George V. Massey
Miss Eliza L. Bond	Wilson M'Kerrall
Gen. G. H. Bryant	Moses M'Cown
Thomas Barton	Willie P. Mangum
Archibald Boling	Elias Mayer
Macon Bledsoe	James Moore
John A. Benton 2	N
C	Wm. Neel
George Copley	Robert Nutt
James B. Carrington	O
William Campbell	Miss Sarah O'Daniel
Nathaniel Carrington	P
Ruben Carden	Wiley G Parks
Samuel Childs	R
William Chambers	Miss Virginia Ragsdale
William Cumming	Jacob Riley 2
James R. Cole	Samuel Reed
John Carr	James Ruffin
James Child	S
Susannah Crabtree	Miss Martha Strudwick
John Crutchfield 2	Mrs Mary Sutherland
Jessee Clinton	John Shatterly,
John J. Carrington	Miss Ann Jane Stallings
D	A. T. Smith
Wiley Dilard	Absalom B. Scarbrough
Angustine Dishongh	Wm. Scarlet
Nancy Dunnigan	David Smith
John Dishen	James W. Smith
Thomas Durham	Joseph Stubbins
E	Frederick T. Sumerville
Ira Ellis 2	John Syks, sen. or Thos.
Robert Eaton	Brewer
William Elliss	Franklin Library Soc.
F	Miss Fantilena J. Shaw
Archibald Findley	Moses Scarlett
Widdow Alcy Fintham	Miss Sarah J. Smith
Miss Charlotte Fleming	Col. John Stockard
Miss C. T. Fleming	Edward Stanly
Thomas Forrest	T
Adam T. Foresh	Thomas Thompson
G	C. Thompson
William Gattis	J. Turner
Wm. L. Gwyn	Sarah Thompson
H	W
Miss Mary E. Hamilton	Mrs. Attelia Whitted
Richard Howard	Elihu Wood
Wm. Hutchens	C. Walker
Nathaniel Hicks, sen.	Henderson Woods
Morgan Hart	Samuel Wilson
Wm. Horton	Joseph Ward, sen.
John A Hall 2	Levi Whitted 2
Wm. Huntington	Mrs. Mary Wayne or
Winniford Hardee	Henry Bland
Benjamin Hurdle	Mary Woods or Henry
Thomas Halloway, sen.	Woods
Wm. Hays	Sampson Woods
Edmund Herndon	Joseph Woods
Rev. Wm. Hooper	John Walker
J	Wm. N. Whitted
Col. Cad. Jones	David Webb
James S. Irvin 2	Burton Whitaker
Miss Kath. M. Jackson	Carlton Walker
Joan T. Jones	James Webb 2
K	Y
Joseph Kirkpatrick 2	David Yarbrough

R. L. Cook, *P. M.*

October 1. 01—3w

NOTICE.

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE letter of Louis D. Wilson, esq. in behalf of the Commissioners appointed by the State, being under consideration, Resolved, That the President do advise said Commissioners, that it is deemed necessary and expedient to consult the Stockholders in reference to the subject matter of the communication; and further that the President of the Bank of Cape-Fear be, and he is hereby fully authorized and empowered, by virtue of this Resolution of the Board of Directors, to call a general meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Cape-Fear, to convene on the 2d Monday of November next, at the Banking House in Wilmington, then and there to consider of their interests generally; and especially to signify how far, in what way, and upon what terms, they the Stockholders would consider it advisable to coperate with the General Assembly in the establishment of a new Bank, by the consolidation, or otherwise, of those now in existence. Copy from the minutes. JOHN HILL, *Cashier.*

In accordance with the above Resolution, and by virtue of my office as President of the Bank of Cape-Fear, notice is hearby given to the Stockholders of said Bank, to meet at their banking house in Wilmington, on the second Monday of November next, then and there to consider of and to act upon the matters and things as set forth in the above Resolution. J. R. LONDON, *President.*

September 2. 97—4w

TRACT DEPOSITORY.

TRACTS from the American Tract Society—also from the Union Tract Society, may be had in any quantity, at the Society's prices, by forwarding orders, with cash, to

P. W. Dowd, or
T. P. Hunt.

Raleigh, Aug. 93—

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this Office, with neatness, accuracy and despatch.

RURAL ECONOMY.

"And your rich soil,
Exuberant, nature's better blessings pour
O'er every land."

From the Steuben Messenger.

CHEESE MAKING.

I am induced to make the following communication, the principles of which will be found in Thompson's Chemistry, with the hope that it may be of use to some of the readers of the Messenger, and as this is the season for testing its utility, if you think it will be useful you are at liberty to publish it.

A LOVER OF GOOD CHEESE.

MILK is well known to consist and is easily separated into three parts—cream, curd and whey.

The cream is of an oily, rich, and sweet substance, diffused through the others, and easily separated from them by standing, but can never be hardened or crudled with rennet.

Curd may be separated from the whey, by heating it a little more than blood or milk heat when it comes from the cow, and adding a little rennet; and its richness depends upon the quantity of the cream that may be diffused through it, and which may be easily pressed out.

Whey is the remaining fluid, and its richness, color and taste depend upon the quantity of cream it may contain.

Cheese, it is well known, is made from the curd, and the cheese is the better the more it contains of the cream, or of that oily matter which constitutes butter; its goodness, therefore, depends in a great measure upon the manner of separating the whey from the curd.

If the milk be much heated, the curd broken in pieces, and the whey forcibly separated or pressed out with heavy weights or patent presses, as is the practice with many, the cheese is scarce good for any thing, but the whey is delicious, especially the last pressed out, and butter may be obtained from it in considerable quantities—a full proof that nearly the whole creamy part of the milk has been separated from the cheese and is in the whey.

Whereas if the milk be two much heated, just sufficient to curdle, if the curd be allowed to remain unbroken, and the whey be separated by very slow and gentle pressure, the cream is retained and the cheese is excellent, but the whey is almost transparent and nearly colorless.

THE FARMER.

The following beatiful description of the Farmer—and happy would it be for us if its application was more generally correct—is extracted from the Address of the Hon. Mr. Rowan, to the citizens of Louisville, Kentucky.

Who is there among us that beholds the condition of our farmers, and does not exult in the consciousness that he is an American citizen, and pant to superadd the character of farmer? The house of the farmer is the abode of the virtues. It is a school in which lessons of practical wisdom are taught. It is a temple in which the precepts of our holy religion are inclucated. It is the castle of sovereignty, for it is owned by its occupant, and he is a freeman. It is the residence of peace, order, harmony, and happiness. Patriotism and piety unite in consecrating the place, and in suffusing every countenance with their unction. Indeed, what condition in life is so likely to produce that patriotism, which will stand the country in stead upon emergencies, or that piety which will afford solace in extremity, as that of the farmer? He occupies a constant, intimate, an sensible relationship with Heaven. His mind is endued with a love of order, by constantly beholding that which prevails around him. The regular succession of the seasons, of day and night, and of seed time and harvest, admonish him to the observance of regularity and order in all his conduct. He perceives that the Sun and the Moon perform their circuits without loitering on the way, and learns from them that industry is required at his hands.

He looks to Heaven through its rains and its dews, for the reward of his labours in the abundance of his crops. He makes the sacred volume of Revelation the man of his counsel, and source of his consolation. He unites with his wife and children in tones of supplication and strains of praise around the family altar, on the morning and evening of each day. He acknowledges no sovereign but heaven and the people; he bows with appropriate reverence to the will of each, and exults in the freedom of his own—for his homage is a free will offering, claimed at his hand by the convictions of his reason. His affections are conducted by his judgment and not by his fears, and his devotion. Matron chastity and infantile innocence sweeten, and religion hallows the atmosphere of his home and renders it irresistibly attractive. He loves his country, because the farm and the domicil of which he is the proprietor, and with which his affections are identified, are a part of that country. His patriotism is an essential part of his conscious identity.—Connected by his affections with the soil, and by his piety with Heaven, it partakes of the stability of the former, and the purity of the latter. It inspires him with a holy enthusiasm in the cause of his country, when its honour or its safety is concerned. It is electric, and strikes every contiguous bosom, till it prevades the community.

The New York Enquirer says there is a machine in operation in that city which makes daily 25,000 bricks, being in operation 12 hours in each day. These bricks are ready for the fire the moment they leave the machine, and sell readily at from five to eight dollars per thousand.

The operators take the clay immediately from the bank, and without the use of any water, throw it into an apparatus which cuts the lumps and reduces them to a similar size. This enables the clay to pass through a kind of hopper into the moulds of the machine, which are placed on a horizontal wheel: and as the wheel revolves the clay is forcibly compressed into parallellograms of perfect form, so hard as to admit of being handled placed in the kiln for burning.

We called yesterday afternoon at the store of Messrs. Lewis Veron & Co. in Chesnut street, above Third, to look at some glass articles about to be sent to Washington, to furnish the east room of the president's house. Of three splendid chandeliers, one has been put in order and hung up in the store; the glass which it is composed is of uncommon excellence, perfectedly pure, and cut with great elegance and precision.

Four large mantle glasses, the plates of which are each 9 feet by 5 feet, are also for the same room, and may vie with any other similar articles in this country. Messrs. L. Veron & Co. have many other articles of equal richness for the President's house; and we may add that their store appears furnished with goods that would excuse some liberality of expenditure.

Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

A bright face, or great professions, do not always indicate a clean heart, or sincerity of soul.

If you wish to live without evil, avoid those who do evil; if to do right, go with those who do right.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

Pavilion, Niagara Falls, Oct. 8.

You will have seen by the frontier newspapers on both sides of the border, if not by the numerous handbills scattered in all directions, "that several gentlemen," not in the least interested, and in the most liberal manner possible, "lately associated for the purpose of giving a treat to the ladies and gentlemen of the United States, and of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada."

But do not suppose, good Messrs. editors, because I happen to be here just at this time, that I came for an idle curiosity to witness the exhibition. Like a great many other gentlemen from the provinces on both sides of the Niagara revulet, I was called here upon pressing business; and being here, I must either shut my eyes, or see the show. The arrangements contemplated the blowing up of a large projecting rock, near the Indian Ladder, at half past 12 o'clock, on Tuesday the 6th, the blowing off of a part of Mrs. Dawson's island, on the margin of the British Falls, 1 o'clock, and the bursting off the outer Terrapin rock, at half past 1 o'clock, on the margin of the American Falls, near the termination of the bridge which projects out of the verge of the precipice, from Goat Island, towards the Canadian shore. It was originally intended to have made a still greater blast, by throwing off near a quarter of an acre of the surface of Table Rock, immediately below where the large fragment fell some two years since. There is a fissure of sixty or seventy feet long, by more than a hundred deep, which seems now almost to separate this immense block from the mighty rampart o'er which it fearfully impends. And to tell the truth, from the rapid disintegration of the shale at its base, it already hangs but insecurely, and threatens ere long, to tumble into the abyss by its own specific gravity. And it is feared some rash and inexperienced young travellers may be standing upon its summit at the time of its separation, unless it should chance to fall in the night, as others have fallen before it. Under these circumstances, Mr. Forsyth had determined to shake off this crag by an artificial earthquake, on the 6th—But the colonial government hearing of this project, and Sir John Colburne fearing, perhaps, that the whole cataract might be blown up, and the upper lakes be let out to drown his beautiful capital of York, leaving the Welland canal high and dry, issued an order at once to prevent the explosion, and avert the dire catastrophe.

The next "treat" was to be the descent of the schooner at three o'clock. Punctually to the hour, she was towed to the foot of Grand Island, and left to her own guidance, a few degrees north north west of the celebrated city of Ararat, founded by a great rabbi of ancient times, but the numerous spires and turrets, and the frowning castles of which I could not see, on account of the dense and beautiful forests with which the suburbs of the city were ornamented. This was a truly beautiful spectacle. At first the Superior looked like a little dark spot upon the water, increasing in size as it was borne down the current. The waters above the rapids were as smooth as a sea of glass, and the sun shone upon them as upon the surface of a polished mirror. How deceitful the calm! And here I might moralize, if I had time. It was intended that the schooner should be swept down the main channel near the Canadian shore. Her velocity became quicker as she glided gracefully onward, running like a youth in the smooth sea of pleasure, to swift and certain destruction. By and by, her masts were discernable; and then the streaks upon her sides. And now she approached the rapids. It was a moment of breathless interest. Now she plunged into the breakers, and with a loud crash away went both masts in an instant. She was now lost in the surf; and now again she rose proudly upon the surge, and though dismasted, plunged gallantly among the successive breakers, like the noble war steed in battle. But her struggle was short. She had entered the rapids at too great a distance from the shore; and wheeling round in an eddy, broadside to the current, she struck upon a flat rock, about midway between Goat Island and the shore, where she now lies, the hull entire, bidding defiance to the impetuous torrent which comes dashing against and rushing by her. Thus closed the memorable 6th of October, 1829, on the Niagara frontier—with a promise which nobody believed would be performed, that Mr. Samuel Patch, gent. should leap the cataract on the day following, at 12 o'clock precisely.

It was arranged that he should leap from a ladder, erected at the foot of the precipice below Goat Island, midway between the British and American falls. Sam came out from a cleft in the rock, dressed in white, and quickly ascended the ladder, amidst cheers so loud, that they would have been heard far abroad, had it not been for the roaring of the turbulent Niagara. At length he reached the pinnacle, where he sat for a moment like a sea gull upon the corner of a cloud. Now he stretched himself to his full length—bowed as gracefully as he could to the gentlemen—kissed his hand to the softer sex, and made his fearful leap. "What a fall was that, my countrymen." He sank down and disappeared in the whirling cauldron, which closed upon and boiled over him. "He has made an everlasting leap," said an old man, wiping away a tear. It was now time to look about for the new messenger to the deep; and the boat plied briskly round the eddy, to seize him by the crown as soon as he should rise to the surface. But Sam did'nt choose to favor them with his custom, as he continued to scull himself ashore unperceived by any body, and the next that was seen of him he was discovered clambering up the rocks like a soaked muskrat! He was received with hearty cheers, and the people all scampered home to dry their clothes and talk grandiloquently of the hero of the day. At our house, it was voted *nem. con.* that *Sam Patch* is but a scurvy name for the hero who was the first to leap the cascade, and lave in the basin of the Niagara, and that henceforward he shall be known by the more appropriate cognomen of SAMUEL O'CATARACT, Esq.

AFRICAN COLONIZATION.—It is now some years since the Central Association at Washington, aided by affiliated societies in many of the states, including several slave states, conceived and executed the plan of establishing a colony on the coast of Africa, for the reception of such manumitted slaves or free blacks as might be sent thither. This colony, though assailed by sickness and war, has nevertheless signally prospered; it is now no longer a doubtful experiment. The annexed article from the Richmond Enquirer, proves that, in that region as elsewhere, the operations of this society are regarded with hope and with complacency—and the address of the managers of the colonization Society at Albany show how much interest is felt in our own capital on the subject.

N. Y. American.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

The American Colonization Society has eleven state auxiliaries. The legislatures of eleven states have publicly expressed their approbation of its plans, and of these eleven six are slave states. One slave state has made an annual appropriation to aid the society. Among the emigrants recently sent out by the society were 130 manumitted slaves. At the close of the year a passage was sought for 200 slaves, and 2000 were ready in July last to be sent from North Carolina. The agent of the State Society in Kentucky writes, "I am perfectly astonished at the ardor with which men of all ranks enter into the plans of the society. In going round to receive members, I was informed by many individuals that they were perfectly ready to surrender their negroes at any time the society might be prepared to receive them."

MANUFACTURES OF IRON, IN AND ABOUT PITTSBURGH, PA.

Upon diligent inquiry, we learn that there are consumed annually, in the different foundries, rolling mills and steam engine factories, in and about Pittsburg, six thousand tons of blooms, and five thousand tons of pig metal. These articles are brought principally down the Monongahela and Alleghany rivers. Last year considerable quantities were brought up from Ohio and Kentucky, and contracts have lately been made for a large quantity from Tennessee.

There are nine foundries, which use about 3 500 tons of pig metal, and employ about 225 hands.

The rolling mills are eight in number, and are now principally employed in rolling Juniata blooms, of which they use about 6 000 tons. They also consume about 1,500 tons of pig metal, and employ about 320 hands.

There are nine nail factories, which manufacture daily about 18 tons of nails, and employ about 150 hands.

There are also seven steam engine factories, in which are employed about 210 hands. As yet but three steam engines have been sent east of the mountains, four or five to the northern lakes, and one to Mexico. Within one or two years past, the casting of sugar kettles, sugar mills, and small steam engines to drive them, for the planters of Louisiana, has become a very important branch of our manufacturing business, and is increasing.

In addition to the metal and blooms above mentioned, a large quantity of bar iron is brought to Pittsburg from Juniata. *Pittsburg Gazette.*

LUSUS NATURÆ.—Since the exhibition of the Siamese youths, accounts of similar prodigies have been published. The Massachusetts Journal publishes an extract from a manuscript letter of the celebrated Dr. Cotton Mather, addressed to a member of the Royal Society of London; from which it appears that two children (daughters) were born in Boston in 1713, which were "so united as to afford a shocking spectacle." They were in all points, says the doctor, "two lusty children, only from near the tops of their breasts to the lower parts of their abdomens, they grew together in such a manner that without a destruction to both it would have been impossible to have parted them. Their union was for the whole breadth of their chest, and their heads lay on the cheeks of each other, their arms in a mutual embrace of their bodies. They died as soon as they were born."

Buffon's supplements to Natural History furnishes an account of twin sisters, born at Tzoni, Hungary, in the year 1701, who were united together *par les reins* (at the hips.) They were called Helen and Judith. Helen was born three hours before Judith. The former was very tall and very dexterous; while Judith was short and a little humpbacked. They could not see each other, except by turning their head. When in company, no difference was perceived from other women. They agreed well and were very affectionate. At six years of age, Judith became palsied on the left side; and although she was apparently cured, there was always an impression left, which occasioned her mind to be weak and heavy. On the contrary, Helen was handsome and lively, was very intelligent and even witty. They had at the same time the small pox, and also the measles; but all other sickness or indispositions came at different periods. Judith was subject to cough and fever, and Helen enjoyed good health. As they approached the age of twenty-two years, Judith took a fever, fell into a lethergy, and died on the 23d February. Poor Helen was compelled to follow her. Three minutes before the death of her sister, she fell into an agony, and died almost at the same moment.

WHIRLWIND.—The Onondago (New York) Standard describes a terrific whirlwind experienced on Friday the 8th ultimo, in the western part of that county: "The day had been warm, with showers accompanied with thunder, till noon, when a heavy dark cloud appeared in the north west, which arose rapidly, and was attended with an uncommon roar. As it approached, the sound resembled, in the words of our informant, "wagon loads of empty barrels driven fiercely over rough ground." The direction of the whirlwind lay over Cross Lake, the waters of which were raised in a column several hundred feet above the surface, and carried to the opposite shore. The width in which trees and fences were prostrated was about fifteen rods, though the most complete destruction was effected in about one third of that space in the centre. Nothing was left standing here. The dwelling house of Mr. Cahoon was unfortunately situated within this range, and at the moment when first struck the roof ascended two hundred feet into the air. The whole building was completely demolished. Four persons were in it, two of whom escaped without injury, a third was precipitated through the floor into the cellar, whilst Mr. Cahoon had a leg broken. Articles of clothing from this house fell at the distance of five miles, and shingles were carried two miles farther. Its force appears to have been spent before reaching Camillus."

LA FAYETTE IN THE UNITED STATES.—A copy of Mr La Vasseur's book has been received. It is in two vols. 8 vo. and is spiritedly written. The following interesting extract is translated.

"General Lafayette," says the narrator, "was daily making preparations for his return to Europe, but before leaving the soil of America, he was anxious to revisit some of his old friends in Virginia, and especially, he desired to see him who, as Chief Magistrate, had received him at the seat of Government, and who, now retired to private life, continued to give to his fellow citizens an example of every virtue. The General mentioned his wish to President Adams, who immediately offered to accompany him in the visit, saying that 'he would gladly avail of such an occasion to go and offer to his predecessor, his tribute of respect and attachment.' On the 6th of August, accordingly, we started for Oakhill, the residence of Mr. Monroe, 37 miles from Washington. Mr. Adams took the General in his carriage, together with George Lafayette and one of his friends; I followed in a tilbury, with a son of the President—and thus, without a suite or an escort, we left the city. At the bridge over the Potomac, we stopped to pay toll—the toll-gatherer after counting the number of persons and horses, received from the President the sum required, and went on, scarcely, however, had we proceeded a few steps, when we heard behind us a voice saying, 'Mr. President, Mr. President, you have paid me a shilling short!' and immediately the toll gatherer came running up with the money in his hand, explaining how the mistake arose. The President heard him attentively, went over the calculation with him, and adding that the man was right, put his hand out to pay him, when all at once the toll gatherer recognized General Lafayette in the carriage, and forthwith insisted upon returning the amount of his toll, saying, "All bridges and all gates are free to the Guest of the Nation." Mr. Adams, however, observed that, on this occasion, the General was not travelling officially, nor as the Guest of the Nation, but simply, as an individual, and a friend of the President—which character gave him no title to exemption. This reasoning struck the toll gatherer as just—he took the money and withdrew. Thus during the whole course of his travels in the United States, the General was once only subject to the customary tolls; and that was precisely on the occasion when he was accompanied by the chief magistrate of the Nation,—a circumstance which, in any other country, would probably have insured him the privilege of exemption."

From the New York Advertiser.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.—It is in contemplation to memorialize the ensuing Congress in favor of such Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Revolution, as enlisted for three years, served to the close of the war, and were honorably discharged, and who receive no pensions.

With this view, it is expedient to ascertain their number. Will some person in each of the United States volunteer in this service, and communicate the result as soon as practicable to James Fairlee, esq. City Hall, New York?

The parties interested are most likely to be found in the humbler walks of life—Officers of the Revolution, and patriotic citizens, will therefore do well to circulate this notice:—their patronage is solicited.

To the good feelings and liberality of the press towards them, the old Army are much indebted, and by a gratuitous insertion of this in their respective papers, Editors will confer one more favour (and it has much the appearance of being the last,) on a meritorious but much injured remnant of that army, who are about to ask of their country, not *charity* but *justice*.

NOTE.—Claimants must be particular to put down their whole time of service, whether in one or more campaigns and their present places of residence, and pay their postage.

Col. Russell Jarvis of nose pulling memory, and whilome copartner with Gen. Duff Green in the U. S. Telegraph, has written and published as many as six numbers to let the world know that he has been most scurvily used by his late partner, whom he represents to be a very slippery fellow indeed. Greene has not been silent the while, but dealt back with great force some of the thwacks with which he had been complimented by his chum. He even went so far as to mutter something about kicking—to which, the Colonel in his rejoinder intimated to the General, that as he intended to visit Washington very shortly, he should be glad to see if the General was really in a kicking humor. To this the General replied as follows:

"I have seen his letter No. 6, in which he says, that he will soon be in Washington, and expresses a desire to know whether I would kick him if I meet him in the street. I am not surprised to hear of his intended visit I know enough of his vanity to believe, that he thinks his attack upon me will remove all obstacles out of the way of his mission to Havre or Paris—but if his object be to ascertain our desire to kick, he may save the expense of his journey. There are some puppies so insignificant, that even kicking would give them consequence."

This is truly as biting as mustard or cayenne; but at the same time looks kind o' like *clawing off*. Perhaps the old song of Capt. Wattle came across the General's mind:—"When he kicked Miss Rowe, why, she kicked him again." *Norfolk Herald.*

New York, October 9.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.—On Wednesday last, a merchant in Pearl street sent his apprentice, and intelligent lad, 18 years of age, to the Chemical Bank, with $500 which he was directed to deposite, and a check for $1000, which he was ordered to draw and apply to the payment of notes in other Banks. But instead of this, he pocketed $500—drew the $1000 and pocketed that also—and has not since been heard of. He is the son of respectable parents in New Jersey. By this one act of vilainly, which cannot escape detection, he has blighted a fair reputation, and entailed upon himself calamities as lasting as life. Let other young men take warning from his example.

SWEARINGEN.—We do not approve of the pomp and parade which marked the execution of Swearingen. As is usually the case with malefactors, he died a martyr, to use his own language, "in peace with all the world, with his God, and with an unshaken hope of a glorious resurrection." We trust he did—if he has made his peace with offended heaven, we do not regret it. But why announce it to the gaping crowd, whom savage curiosity gathered to see the dying struggles of a murderer? Why teach them to believe that the scaffold is a throne of honor, where the spirit of the malefactor mounts to eternal beatitude! If the object of punishment be to prevent crime by the influence of example, that is not gained by the comon mode of execution. Crime is committed in secrecy and silence—in secrecy and silence let it be punished.

"Ill-fated, unfortunate, deluded, unhappy, Swearingen!" Such are the epithets applied by several editors to a man who first broke the heart of an amiable and unoffending wife by deserting her for an abandoned wanton; and then filled up the measure of his depravity by shedding the blood of her whom he had sworn to love, honor and protect! Detection overtook the steps of crime, he was arrested, tried, convicted, sentenced, executed. What claim has such depravity to our sympathies? Why should we be called upon to weep and mourn because guilt has met its punishment, and wantonness its doom? We should be taught to contemplate the murderer with disgust and horror, not with morbid sensibility and unmanly sympathy. The tenderness of our nature should be directed to the sick bed of suffering virthe—to the distress of unfortunate innocence—it should not be wasted upon him whom evil passions and corrupt feelings have impelled to the murder of women's happiness, and of their life. Therefore do we condemn the pomp and show, and exhibition of kind feelings which have been lavished upon Swearingen, and on the closing scene of his guilty career.

N. Y. Courier.

RUSSIA AND URKEY.

We have been favoured, says the Baltimore Patriot, with the following extract of a letter from Smyrna to a gentleman of this city, by which it would appear that the eastern belligerents are about to come to an adjustment.

SMYRNA, 12th Aug. 1829—6, P. M.

DEAR SIR: An English brig has just come in, in three days from Constantinople, having sailed on the 9th inst. A passenger reports that the Sultan has accepted the treaty of the 6th July, 1828, and protocol of March last, with certain modifications not yet divulged, and the allied ministers, British and French, engage to arrange the affairs between Turkey and the Russians. The Russians continued at their posts near Adrianople. This news may be depended on, we are told.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 12.

Mohammed Mustapha, Prince of the Afghans, arrived here on the 7th from Orenburg. The Afghans are a warlike Nomade people, on the frontiers of British India, are able to bring about 20,000 men into the field.—Since 1826, the country has been governed by two brothers, sons of Timur Khan, who died 7th May, 1793. One of them, Jar-Mohammed, resides at Peischawer, and the other, Purdel Khan, at Candahar, west of Peischawer. The two brothers are known in India as distinguished warriors. A third brother, Dos Mohammed Khan, who resided at Cabul, was expelled in 1826, by these two brothers.

The Afghans, as well as their neighbour the Rajah of Lahore, who lately had two Ambassadors at St. Petersburgh, are known to be friends to Russia. *Frankford Papers, Aug. 26.*

THE HARVEST IN ENGLAND.—The following paragraph is copied from a London paper of the 4th of September:—

"We have travelled through several hundred miles of corn country during the past ten days, and have only met with two fields of wheat which remain to be harvested, and are rejoiced to find that this crop is both abundant and of good quality."

Remarkable Evidence of the Change of Times.—To persons unacquainted with the manufacture of cotton in this country, it will afford some idea of the amazing change that has taken place during the last fifteen or sixteen years, when we state the following facts: Cloth that, in the years 1813—14, was worth two shillings and seven pence per yard, is now valued at eightpence half-penny! and the weaving of a particular quantity of the same article which, in the years 1813—14, cost the manufacturer eight and twenty shillings, is now done for four and six pence or five shillings! With these facts before us, who can wonder at the unfortunate condition of the poor weaver? *London Paper.*

North-Carolina Bible Society

RESOLVED, That the friends of the Bible cause throughout the state, especially delegates from the Bible Societies within the state, be invited to meet in general convention, on Wednesday the 18th day of November next, in the city of Raleigh, for the purpose of devising efficient measures for furnishing, within a given time, the whole state with an adequate supply of Bibles.

The managers were lead to the adoption of the foregoing resolution, at the request of a neighbouring Bible Society, and also in consequence of a communication received from the American Bible Society on the same subject.

By order of the Board,
J. GALES, *Secretary.*

October 9. 02—

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Nathaniel J. Palmer for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell, for cash, to the highest bidder, before the court house in Hillsborough, on Monday the 23d day of November next, the house and lot belonging to Nathaniel J. Palmer, together with the building lately removed therefrom.

Edmund Strudwick, *Trustee.*

October 20. 03—4w

WANTED,

AS an apprentice to the Printing Business, a lad fifteen or sixteen years of age. He must bring good recommendations.

Inquire at this Office.

September 1. 96

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, October 28.

In addition to those already announced as candidates to fill the vacancy in the senate of the United States occasioned by the appointment of Gov. Branch to the head of the navy department, the following gentlemen have been named, viz. Gen. Montford Stokes, of Wilkes. Major Daniel M. Forney, of Lincoln, Judge Donnell, of Craven, and the Hon. Willis Alston, of Halifax.

A Bible Society has been organized by the society of Friends, under the title of "Bible Association of Friends in America." The society intend to publish an octavo edition of the Bible, in large type and on fine paper for general distribution.

A correspondent in Poulson's American Daily Advertiser, in noticing the formation of this Bible Association, observes—"It has been said, to the great prejudice of that society, (Friends,) that it discarded the Bible, or at least put it on a level with other works of morality. But this resolution to print and circulate it, will dissipate an idea so repugnant to the christian heart, and so injurious to the character of a christian society. May I be allowed to say that the formation of this Bible Society, is a powerful proof of the indispensable necessity of the holy scriptures as a standard, and the only standard of truth. When heresies, and false doctrines abound, there is no appeal but to the Bible: there is no means of counteracting them so sure and efficacious as the spread of the Bible. A society without a standard to appeal to, is as a republic without a constitution, which will be destroyed by licentiousness and anarchy; and wherever the christian charter is neglected, there we shall see error and uncertainty: the dreams of men substituted for divine revelation, and truth further and further receding from the mind."

The city of St. Louis, in Missouri, contains about 6,000 inhabitants, and the state 120 000. The city is represented as flourishing, and a place of considerable trade: for several years it has been as healthy as any other town in the union, and is beginning to be the resort of residents of the south, who choose to spend their summers in more northern climates. The missouri Republican observes, that "in the lapse of twenty years property has almost entirely changed hands—the rich have become poor, and the more fortunate have succeeded to their riches. Their names and their estates have indeed been written on water, and are now only referred to as evidences of imprudence—to point a moral or adorn a tale."

Canada, sixty-six years ago, when it first came under the government of Great Britain, had a population of 60.000—it has now 1,000.000.

Ohio, twenty years later, was a wilderness—it now equals Canada in population.

The quality of neat cattle and swine in New-England, is said to have been improved ten per cent. within the last ten or twelve years, in consequence of efforts excited by the annual cattle shows.

The navy commissioners have given notice in the Washington papers that proposals will be received at their office until the 22d instant, for furnishing 18,769 yards of cotton canvass, to be delivered at the Gosport navy yard.

ORANGE COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of the Orange County Bible Society, held at Salem meeting-house, Oct. 17th, the following officers and managers were elected,—viz:

Hon. Wm. Norwood, *President.*
Hon. Frederick Nash, } *Vice Presidents.*
Dr. James Webb, }
James Mebane, esq. }
William Huntington, *Treasurer.*
Rev. John Witherspoon, *Cor. Secretary.*
Wm. J. Bingham, *Recording Secretary.*

MANAGERS.

Samuel Kerr,	William Morrow,
David White,	William H. Merritt,
William Woods,	Walker Anderson,
John Nealy,	John W. Norwood,
Samuel Kirkpatrick,	John Kirkland,
Dennis Heartt,	William Clarke,
Dr. Edmund Strudwick,	James Clarke.

The Rev. John Witherspoon, Rev. Samuel [illegible]isley, William Huntington and James Mebane, esq. were appointed to represent the Society in the convention of delegates of the North Carolina Bible Society at Raleigh, on the 18th November.

The next annual meeting will be held at New Hope meeting house, on the Saturday before the second Sabbath in August, 1830. The Rev. E. Mitchell will deliver the anniversary sermon.

The Orange County Bible Society was formed in 1822; since which period, it has sold or gratuitously distributed 668 Bibles and 601 Testaments. The Students' Bible Society at Chapel Hill is supposed to have sold and given away between two and three hundred copies of the Bible, principally to residents of this county; and yet from the report of the agents now employed in distributing on behalf of the County Society, it seems that 1000 copies will be requisite to supply each destitute family in the country with a Bible. But this alarming and unanticipated amount of destitution, so far from deterring the society from its noble resolution to put a copy of the sacred scriptures into the hands of every family in its limits, has given new ardour to its zeal and a new impulse to its activity. Four active agents are expected next spring to accomplish this enterprise of charity. And when the wants of our own county shall have been supplied, the Society has resolved to co-operate with the North Carolina Bible Society in an enterprise of sublimer charity—to supply every destitute family in the state with the word which is able to make them wise unto eternal life.

Fayetteville, Oct. 22.

Navigation of the Cape Fear.—A gentleman of the upper part of this county informs us, that he arrived here on Tuesday last in a boat belonging to the Cape Fear Navigation Company, with 15 bales of cotton on board, with which he passed through Smilie's Falls in the night, meeting with no obstruction, though the water was quite low. It required about 12 hours to come the whole distance of 30 miles. The boat started back yesterday afternoon with a load of iron, salt, sugar, &c. Our informant is of opinion that the contractor, Mr. Keene, has greatly improved the river, and that it will hereafter afford a much more cheap and convenient means of transportation for the planters living on it than any other within their power. *Observer.*

From the Fayetteville Observer.

Worthy of notice.—Two wagons arrived here on Saturday last, from Ashe county, in this state, one loaded with about 1600 lbs. of excellent butter, a few barrels of cranberries, and some iron; the other loaded with iron, cranberries, potatoes, and butter, all the production and manufacture of Ashe county.—The owners of these wagons had travelled 210 miles, over our bad roads, occupying 12 days, to sell their iron at $4 a 100 lbs. butter at 12½ cents a lb. potatoes at 50 cents, and cranberries at 75 to 150 cents a bushel. One of them did not realize more than $60 for his whole loads and for this, and to get his return load of groceries, he performs a journey of twenty-four days, with his wagon and four fine horses. What a mere trifle must these articles be worth at his own door, to justify his bringing them so far to a market for such prices! And how vastly would a rail road, or any other good road, improve the condition of the people of that remote part of the state!

It cannot fail to strike the reader with surprize, that iron should be brought here, *from* the interior, while hundreds of tons are annually sold here and carried *into* the interior; and we doubt not that these honest men, as they trudged on over the hills and mountains that intervene between their home and a market, met numerous wagons carrying back iron of a quality inferior to theirs, for which a higher price had been paid than they could get.

Had we a rail road upon which the iron of the back country could be brought down to us, it would soon become known, and its value be appreciated. How infinitely would its manufacture be increased, and what a source of wealth would it be, to that large region of country where the only limit to its manufacture is the demand for it. If, notwithstanding all obstacles, a small quantity of it occasionally finds its way to market, what might not be effected by a rail road which would reduce these obstacles 90 per cent! Shall the state never be roused to the employment of her energies? Shall she be content always to get the necessaries and luxuries of life, which are produced in abundance at home, from other states and foreign countries, who, while they fatten on us, despise us for our inactivity?

Awful Catastrophe.—The Washington Freeman's Echo states, that on the 30th ultimo, John Silverthorn, esq. the senator elect from Hyde county, his cousin, Mr. Joshua Silverthorn, and a negro man, were struck by lightning at a brick-yard on Fosque's creek, in said county, and immediately expired.

The Chevalier de Tacon and suite, minister from Spain to the U. States, arrived at Williamson's Hotel yesterday, the 18th inst. *Nat. Journal.*

Cornelius P. Van Ness, minister for the United States to Spain, sailed on the 15th inst. with his family, in the ship Fabius, from New York, to Cadiz.

Virginia Convention.—By the following, from the Richmond Whig of Saturday, it will be seen that the legislative commmittee have adopted the resolution declaring white population the proper basis of representation in the house of delegates. Under the present constitution, each county has the same number of delegates, without regard to the number of inhabitants:

"At 10 o'clock yesterday, the debate before the legislative committee, on the resolution for declaring white population the proper basis of representation in the house of delegates, was resumed.—Mr. Cook, of Frederick, addressed the committee very ably in favor of the resolution. He was followed by Judge Green, on the other side, who, speaking in a low voice, and the crowd intercepting a near approach to him, we were so unfortunate as not to hear. Mr. Chapman Johnson followed in support of the resolution, in an argument of transcendant power, establishing forever the fame of a great statesman, as his legal reputation is already on the highest pinnacle. When Mr. Johnson concluded, the vote was taken, to the surprise of many who expected a more protracted debate. It stood as follows:

For the resolution—Wm. Anderson, Chapman Johnson, Andrew Beirne, James Madison, Charles Fenton Mercer, John R. Cooke, Philip C. Pendleton, John B. George, Henley Chapman, Lewis Summers, Philip Doddridge, Wm. Campbell, (of Bedford,) and James Pleasants. —13.

Against it—Benj. Watkins Leigh, Wm. H. Broadnax, John Tyler, John Y. Mason, John Randolph, John Roane, John W. Green, Littleton Waller Tazewell, George Townes, John Taliaferro, Thos. R. Joynes. —11."

Petersburg, (Va.) October 13.

Cotton Seed Oil.—To the editors.—We send you a bottle of clarified Cotton Seed Oil, to oil your press and light your lamp. If the press glides smooth and the lamp burns clear, we shall expect to see the light *shine abroad.* Your obt. svts. ——

[Thus we have been enabled to try a sample of the Oil of Cotton Seed, as above suggested, and the experiment confirms all our anticipations of the vast importance of the invention of Messrs. Follet & Smith, for hulling the Cotton Seed, without which the valuable extract could not be obtained. The Cotton Seed Oil seems to answer as well as any we have ever used for machinery purposes, and for the consumption of the lamp we have no doubt it may be rendered equal to the best Sperm; while it is no-wise inferior to Linseed Oil in painting. *Intelligencer.*

Duel.—An endorsement on the Maysville, Kentucky, post office way bill says—"On Monday morning, the 9th, George J. Trotter, editor of the Kentucky Gazette, and Charle Wickliffe, fought a duel at Lexington, at eight paces—on the second fire Wickliffe fell and died in three hours."

It is said that Mr. Wickliffe is the gentleman who was recently tried for shooting the *former* editor of the Kentucky Gazette.

We learn that at the late sitting of the court for Anderson district, a man by the name of John Turner (a "patent doctor") was tried for practising physic without licence, contrary to the laws of the state. He was fined twenty dollars, and is to be imprisoned two months. It is said that the fine was regulated by the circumstance of his being a very poor man, and having a large family to support. *Greenville (S. C.) Mountaineer.*

Sentence of Wade.—Wade, who robbed the Suffolk bank, and went voluntarily to jail and pleaded guilty on his arraignment, was brought up to receive sentence, in the Municipal Court at Boston on Saturday last. An appeal was made on his behalf by his counsel, Col. Moore, who urged that he was entitled to lenity, under the circumstances of the case. The Commercial Gazette reports the remarks of Judge Thatcher on pronouncing sentence, as follows:

The offence, of which you have been convicted by your own confession, is of so high a character, that I cannot, consistently with the duty which I owe to the public, inflict on you a light punishment. The circumstances have occasioned great excitement not only in this city, but in distant states of the Union, where innocent individuals have been arrested and exposed to ignominious imprisonment and distress, on suspicion that they had committed this offence.

Protection is due to our banking institutions, where large sums of money are deposited for widows and orphans, as well as for merchants and others engaged in commerce—where the temptation to plunder is very great—and sometimes, as perhaps in the present instance, too much confidence is suddenly and indiscreetly reposed in the agents who are employed to transact their business.

It is undoubtedly true that until this time your character stood fair; and circumstances have been shown, which indicated that you grievously repented of your crime almost as soon as it was committed, and perhaps, you were desirous to restore the money. Repentance is the fruit of a change of mind in the offender, and serves to restore him in some degree to himself in a moral view. But the interests of society require, that others should be deterred from the commission of great crimes by the sufferings which they see inflicted on offenders. You must therefore suffer, as an example and terror to others not to offend in like respect, and I advise you to submit to your punishment with all humility, as the just and necessary consequence of your guilt and of your sorrow for its commission.

I can add, for your encouragement, that our laws are mild in the penalties which they inflict, and that the government is humane in its character, not taking pleasure in the sufferings of any citizen, however faulty he may have been. And when it is made evident, that punishment has had its due effect, there is a tribunal, where mercy can consistently with law and the best interests of society, temper the rigour of the judicial sentence.

He was then sentenced on the act of 1804, ch. 143, sec. 1, to hard labour in the state prison for three years.

From the Baltimore American.

RHEUMATISM, COLDS, HEAD-ACHE, &c.

A very interesting work on the "Efficacy of the White Mustard Seed in affections of the liver, internal organs and nervous system, by Charles Turner Cook, member of the Royal College of Surgeons," having fallen under my observation, I have made the following brief summary of its contents, under the sincere conviction of the utility of the proposed remedy, and under the firm belief that the cause of humanity will be promoted by its publication. Those who desire to satisfy themselves more fully on the subject, are referred to the book itself. K.

WHITE MUSTARD SEED is an almost certain remedy for all diseases connected with the disordered functions of the stomach, liver, and bowels. It has been eminently successful in relieving the headache, tendency of the blood to the head—weakness of the eyes and voice—hoarseness—asthma—shortness of the breath—and other affections of the chest—indigestion—severe colds—rheumatism—failure of sleep—and depression of spirits—inague—gout—and rheumatic fever. It is the best remedy hitherto discovered for worms. It is as valuable for the prevention as the cure of disease. As a means of preventing colds, it has been remarkably successful. It is particularly adapted to sedantary persons, students, clerks, &c. It is a valuable aperient, and equally valuable tonic; and while it affords a most salutary and comfortable relief to the bowels, it never weakens, but always strengthens, in a very remarkable degree, those organs and the stomach, and ultimately the whole system. The efficacy of the Seed in the removal and prevention of diseases, does not arise from any specific power it possesses, over each particular disease, but from the vigor and health it imparts to the whole system through the medium of a greatly improved state of the stomach, liver and bowels, and by which the *constitution* is enabled to throw off and prevent the several diseases before detailed. The seed passes through the body *whole*, and very little, if at all enlarged. It never loses its effects by use. It requires neither confinement to the house, nor any particular attention to diet; and in the absence of decidedly inflammatory symptoms is always safe.

DIRECTIONS to be carefully observed.

The Mustard Seed is always to be *swallowed whole* (not broken or masticated,) and either alone, or in a little water or other liquid, warm or cold. Those who find difficulty in swallowing it, may take it as follows:—each dose, as it is wanted to use, should be washed in boiling water for one or two minutes, after which it may be taken in a little gruel, barley water, or other smooth liquid, and (if necessary) a little sugar may be added to render it palatable. Generally, *three doses* should be taken every day without intermission; the first about an hour before breakfast, the second about an hour after dinner; and the third either at bed time or an hour before. The quantity in each dose, must be regulated by its effect upon the bowels, which ought not to be purged, but to be kept perfectly free and open. Generally, two or three large tea spoons full in each dose will produce the desired effect—with some constitutions, less will answer. When taken by persons of delicate or consumptive habits, a dose before breakfast will answer.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By arrivals at New-York from Havre and Liverpool, Paris papers to the 20th ult. and London to the 15th are received. They state that after taking Adrianople, the Russians progressed without a struggle, securing their rear from all danger of attack, to the very gates of Constantinople. The London papers however, still speak of peace, but it will be such a peace as shall give the Russians but the entire possessions of Turkey in Europe.

A letter from Havre, dated the 20th Sept. says, "I have received two letters from Paris of yesterday's date, both of which state, that Peace has been made between the Russians and Turks.

Entire harmony seems to exist between the French and British Cabinets.

TO JOURNEYMEN TAYLORS.

TWO or three good Journeymen Taylors will find constant work and good wages, on application to

Robert F. Pleasants.

October 28 04—

NEW STORE.

THE subscribers have commenced opening a large and general assortment of Merchandize, which consists in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery,

together with a quantity of TIN WARE.

They flatter themselves that they will be able to supply all those who may wish to purchase, on vesy reasonable terms; and therefore solicit those who may think proper to favor them with their custom, to come and examine for themselves

Moore & Lea.

Pleasant Grove, Orange county, October 26. 04—

STOLEN

FROM the subscriber on Sunday night the 18th inst. a dark chesnut sorrel HORSE, four years old last April, upwards of five feet high, small white streak in his face, hind feet white, and is rendered more remarkable from a habit of sucking wind. He is supposed to have been stolen by a negro fellow by the name of Peter, born and raised in Wake county; who was sold in Montgomery county about three years ago, and afterwards, it is believed, in South-Carolina, and is doubtless a runaway. On his way to this neighbourhood he passed by the name of Wesley Reed, and has a pretended free pass for that name; he can write tolerably well. He stole a horse in Davidson county, which got from him on Saturday night, and has since been recovered by its owner. He was known as Peter by the negroes in this neighbourhood, and told them he was going into Wake to see his friends near Brassfield's. A reasonable reward will be given for the recovery of the horse, on his delivery to me, or for such information as will enable me to get him.

Joel Parrish.

☞ The editors of the Star will insert the above three times, and forward their account. October 27. 04—3w

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscribers by Boston Iseley, will be sold for cash, at the dwelling-house of the said Boston Isely, on the 18th day of November next, the following property, viz: one tract of land containing about 106 acres, bounded by Haw-River, and the lands of James Cook, Richard Stanly, William Garrison and others; and one tract of land containing 82½ acres, more or less, adjoining the lands of Israel Holt, Robert Baldwin and William Baldwin, and also nine likely Negroes.

Thos. D. Watts, } *Trustees.*
Thos. Thompson. }

☞ *The above sale is postponed until the 30th day of November.*

October 13 02—4w

WHEAT and FLAX-SEED.

THE subscriber will give Cash for WHEAT and FLAX-SEED.

James Webb.

September 1. 96—tf

CASH FOR FLAX-SEED.

THE subscriber will give sixty cents per bushel for FLAX-SEED, delivered at his oil mill.

Wm. Pickett.

September 29. 99—3mp

CHILDHOOD AND HIS VISITERS.

Once on a time when sunny May
Was kissing at the April showers,
I saw fair Childhood hard at play
Upon a bank of blushing flowers;
Happy—he knew not whence or how;
And smiling—who could choose but love him?
For not more glad than childhood's brow
Was the blue heaven that breath'd above him

Old Time, in most appalling wrath,
That valley's green repose invaded;
The brooks grew dry upon his path,
The birds were mute, the lilies faded;
But Time so swiftly wing'd his flight,
In haste a Grecian tomb to batter,
That Childhood watch'd his paper kite,
And knew just nothing of the matter.

With curling lip, and glancing eye,
Guilt gazed upon the scene a minute,
But Childhood's glance of purity
Had such a holy spell within it,
That the dark demon to the air
Spread forth again his baffled pinion,
And hid his envy and despair,
Self-tortured, in his own dominion.

Then stepp'd a gloomy phantom up,
Pale, cypress crown'd, Night's awful daughter,
And profier'd him a fearful cup,
Full to the brim, of bitter water;
Poor Childhood bade her tell her name,
And when the beldame mutter'd "Sorrow,"
He said—"Don't interrupt my game,
I'll taste it, if I must—to-morrow."

The muse of Pindus thither came,
And woo'd him with the softest numbers
That ever scatter'd wealth or fame
Upon a youthful poet's slumbers;
Though sweet the music of the lay,
To Childhood it was all a riddle,
And "Oh," he cried, "do send away
That noisy woman with the fiddle."

Then Wisdom stole his bat and ball,
And taught him, with most sage endeavour,
Why bubbles rise and acorns fall,
And why no toy may last for ever;
She talk'd of all the wondrous laws,
Which Nature's open book discloses,
And Childhood, ere she made a pause,
Was fast asleep among the roses.

Sleep on, sleep on!—Oh! Manhood's dreams
Are all of earthly pain or pleasure,
Of Glory's toils, Ambition's schemes,
Of cherish'd love, or hoarded treasure:
But to the couch where childhood lies,
A more delicious trance is given,
Lit up by rays from Seraph eyes,
And glimpses of remember'd heaven.

From the Journal of Health.

It is just as impossible, says the author of a History of Health, for the same shoe to fit all feet, as it is for the same regimen to agree with all stomachs. The remark is so just that we have thought the comparison which it contains might be advantageously extended.

In the first place, then, as we know that a shoe of a certain figure and size will be likely to fit the majority of feet, so are we assured by experience that an aliment possessing certain general properties is best adapted to most stomachs. Remarkable deviations from the common standard, are met with in both cases: but we should not, on this account, think of a club-footed gentleman giving the law to shoemakers, any more than we would one of the polyphagous tribe, with a stomach that can digest every thing, from turtle and trout to custard and cucumbers, prescribing rules for regimen. Against the one, St. Crispin would protest, to the very last: against the other, Esculapius would raise his rod, and frown with all the terrors of hypochondriasis on his brow.

Individual differences being admitted in pedology and gastrology, that is, in matters pertaining to the feet and stomach, what is the conclusion to be drawn? Why, that every man, and woman too, ought to judge from the experience of their own feelings what is proper in these respects. Now, this is precisely what people will not do. Tell an invalid that a specified article of food is unwholesome, and liable to engender flatulencies, vapours, and queer fantasies, and you are flatly contradicted, with the accompanying assertion, that neighbor such-a-one eats it every day, and yet he is well and cheerful. What is this but equivalent to saying, "that the shoe which I admire as fitting so well my neighbour's foot will not pinch mine." Admirable logic! most uncommon sense! We have, however, heard it resorted to in our youthful days by a London knight of the pestle and mortar—a gentleman apothecary, with a queue and a gold-headed cane, who, besides the profit from the sale of his drugs agreeable to the order of his physician, enjoyed or assumed the privilege of occasionally visiting the sick, and uttering an abundance of little nothings of a very oracular, that is, doubtful meaning. Sometimes a dietetic hint would escape him, and among others was permission to a patient, then a convalescent from a billious attack, to eat green peas at his dinner. At the next visit, the patient complained grievously of the disturbed night which he had passed, and attributed his uneasiness to the green peas. "Impossible!" exclaimed this second Dr. Ollapod. "I eat them every day at my own dinner!"

Mrs. —— complains of sick headach,—she cannot sleep,—she is nervous and unhappy. Advise her to give up drinking coffee and green tea, and to take a walk in the open air every day. She will not consent,—she has taken these beverages so long that they cannot be injurious. The proof by analogy would be, that she wore tight shoes for ten years, without her being lamed by corns. But if she acknowledge that after that time she was obliged to procure shoes of a larger size, on account of the increased tenderness of her feet, ought she not, on the same principle of a probably increased delicacy of her organs of digestion, change the articles of eating and drinking; even though her palate may relish what her stomach henceforward disowns?

There is a class of persons who know they use unfitting things, and yet they persevere in their mal-practices. They will have their feet pinched, let corns, or gout, or dropsy remonstrate ever so feelingly;—so, likewise, the cucumbers which caused them such a grievous yesternight, will be eaten to-morrow with the full prospect of the return of certain writhings and contortions, similar to those suffered by poor Laocoon in the embrace of the serpents. Perhaps they act on the same opinion as that of a certain gentleman in olden time, singularly subject to the gout, who, on being urged by his physicians to abandon the use of sallad and smoked meats, jocosely replied, that during the restlessness and torments from the disease, it seemed to him necessary to have some object on which to vent his anger; and hence by abusing at one time a beef's tongue, at another a piece of bacon, he felt himself greatly relieved.

Others again, persisting to take their neighbour's measure for their own, dwell largely on the elegance and comfort of this latter, when in fact it is pinching and seriously injuring the very persons whom they cite as example. "Look," say they, "at Mr. ——: he does not live like an ascetic: he takes his pint of wine at dinner, and his tumoler of brandy and water to qualify the lobster at supper. What do you think, Doctor, of his robust frame and florid face?" No answer! After the lapse of a few years, perhaps months, from the date of this question, the Doctor is solicited to visit this model of health, whom he finds deprived of the use of one side of his body.—jokes no longer come trippingly on his tongue; it feebly and tremblingly articulates the commonest replies.

It is then with health as with morals. In both there is a standard by which to regulate our actions. The precise manner of conforming ourselves to each must vary with the disposition and temperament of the individual. But this latitude has its limits, going beyond which we sin against the laws of creation, and are in consequence sorely punished, both in body and mind.

MENTAL DISCIPLINE.

Were there in human life any fixed point of stability and rest, attainable by man; could we, at any one moment, assure ourselves that there remained no latent source of danger, either to our temporal or our spiritual state; then I admit, we might lay trembling aside, and rejoice in full security. But, alas! no such safe station, no such moment of confidence, is allowed to man during his warfare on earth. Vicissitudes of good and evil, of trials and consolations, fill up his life. The best intentioned are sometimes betrayed into crimes; the most prudent overwhelmed with misfortunes. The world is like a wheel incessantly revolving, on which human things alternately rise and fall. What is past of our life has been a chequered scene. On its remaining periods uncertainty and darkness rest. Futurity is an unknown region, into which no man can look forward without awe, because he cannot tell what forms of danger or trial may meet him there. This we know well, that in every period of our life, the path of happiness shall be found steep and arduous; but, swift and easy the descent to ruin. What, with much exertion of care and vigilance, we had built up, one unwary action may in an evil hour overthrow. The props of human confidence are in general, insecure. The sphere of human pleasures is narrow. While we form schemes for strengthening the one, and for enlarging the other, death, meanwhile, advances. Life, with a swift though insensible course, glides away; and like a river which undermines its banks, gradually impairs our state. Year after year steals something from us; till the decaying fabric totter of itself, and crumble at length into dust. So that, whether we consider life or death, time or eternity, all things appear to concur in giving to man the admotion, *Rejoice with trembling*. The trembling which is here enjoined is not to be understood as signifying a pusillanimous dejection. It imports no more than that caution and sobriety which prudence dictates as belonging to our state. By connecting such trembling with our joy, religion means to recommend us a cheerful but a composed spirit, equally remote from the humiliating depression of fear, and the exulting levity of joy. Always to tremble is to be a slave. It is a modest cheerfulness, a chastened joy, a manly seriousness, which becomes the servant of God.

Often is the smile of gaiety assumed while the heart aches within; and though folly may laugh, guilt will sting. Correcting this pernicious phrenzy of pleasure, and reducing it to a more sober and regulated state, religion is, in truth, no other than wisdom, introducing peace and order into the life of man.

While religion condemns such pleasures as are immoral, it is chargeable with no improper austerity in respect to those which are of an innocent kind. Think not, that by the cautious discipline which it prescribes, it excludes you from all gay enjoyment of life. Within the compass of that sedate spirit to which it forms you, all that is innocently pleasing will be found to lie. It is a mistake to imagine that in constant effusions of giddy mirth, or in that flutter of spirit which is excited by a round of diversions, the chief enjoyment of our state consists. Were this the case, the vain and the frivolous would be on better terms for happiness than the wise, the great and the good. To arrange the plans of amusement, or to preside in the haunts of jollity, would be more desirable than to exert the highest effort of mental powers for the benefit of nations. A consequence so absurd is sufficient to explode the principle from which it flows. To the amusements and lesser joys of the world religion assigns their proper place. It admits of them as relaxations from care, as instruments of promoting the union of men, and of enlivening their social intercourse. But though, as long as they are kept within due bounds, it does not censure or condemn them—neither does it propose them as rewards to the virtuous, or as the principal objects of their pursuit. To such it points out nobler ends of action. Their felicity it engages them to seek in the discharge of an useful, an upright, an honorable part in life; and as the habitual tenor of their mind, it promotes cheerfulness and discourages levity.

Between these two there is a wide distinction; and the mind which is most open to levity, is frequently a stranger to cheerfulness. It has been remarked that transports of intemperate mirth are often no more than flashes from the dark cloud; and that in proportion to the violence of the effulgence is the succeeding gloom. Levity may be the forced production of folly or vice; cheerfulness is the natural offspring of wisdom and virtue only. The one is an occasional agitation; the other permanent habit. The one degrades the character, the other is perfectly consistent with the dignity of reason and the steady and manly spirit of religion. To aim at a constant succession of high and vivid sensations of pleasure, is an idea of happiness altogether chimerical.—Calm and temperate enjoyment is the utmost that is allotted to man. Beyond this we struggle in vain to raise our state; and, in fact, depress our joys by endeavoring to heighten them. Instead of those fallacious hopes of perpetual festivity, with which the world would allure us, religion confers upon us a cheerful tranquility. Instead of dazzling us with meteors of joy which sparkle and expire, it sheds around us a calm and steady light. By mixing *trembling* with our joy, it renders that joy more solid, more equal, and more lasting. *Blair.*

THE GRACE OF GOD AND A HOLY LIFE.

In order to acquire a just view of the christian dispensation, we must regard a right system of faith, and a righteous and holy life as indissolubly connected. We must consider it as a vain attempt effectually to reform our conduct, unless we embrace the holy principles which christianity inspires. And on the other hand, we must deem it unnatural, and even impious, to hold the truth in unrighteousness; to exalt the doctrines of the gospel, and to neglect the practical effects which these doctrines produce. Few indeed *avowedly* separate the grace of God from a righteous and holy life, but many do it *practically*. Many, who will fully admit the holy influence of the gospel, yet act as if the bare reception of its truths were a kind of compensation for, at least, what they would call the lesser sins of man. Hence with a strange inconsistency, they will say, such a person is without doubt a religious man, but he is passionate. Another is exceedingly pious, but he is sullen and morose. A third is very devout, but he is worldly. Is it not plain that a separation is here made between religion and its practical influence? It is supposed that a man can be religious and yet not gentle: pious, and yet not benevolent; devout, and yet not detached from the world. In the same inconsistent manner do multitudes reason, who are religious on the Sunday, while they are wholly engrossed with the world through the week: who can attend with the same punctuality the church and the theatre; and who would not on any account neglect the preaching of the gospel, but in their families discover nothing of its benign influence: who very carefully settle the articles of their faith, and hold them strenuously; but take little pains to regulate their temper, evidently overlooking that necessary duty, as if it were no essential branch of religion. In a word, we are chargeable with the same inconsistency whenever the holy doctrines which we believe are not embraced as principles of action, influencing and regulating our whole conduct, teaching us how to feel, to act, to suffer, in our families, in our shops, in our retirements, in our converse with the world; in short, in all the various circumstances of life.

PANACEA—THE PRINCE'S CURE.

The power of faith or credulity is often very manifest, both in the course of charlatanry and the mere visit of a physician of eminence and great reputation. Hence it is, remarks Dr. Lind, that the same remedy will not always produce the same effect even in the same person, and that common remedies often prove wonderfully successful in the hands of bold quacks, but do not answer the purpose in a timorous and distrustful patient. Both general and medical history abounds with examples of this wonder working power; among the most remarkable of which is the siege of Breda, in Holland, by the Spaniards, in 1625. That city, from a long siege, suffered all the miseries that fatigue, bad provisions, and distress of mind could bring to its inhabitants. Among other misfortunes scurvy made its appearance, and carried off great numbers. This added to other calamities, induced the garrison to incline towards a surrender of that place, when a prince of Orange, anxious to prevent its loss, and unable to relieve the garrison, contrived however to introduce letters addressed to the men, promising the most speedy assistance. These were accompanied with medicines against the scurvy, said to be of great price, but of still greater efficacy; many more were to be sent to them. The effects of the deceit were truly astonishing. "Three small vials of medicine," say the narrators, "were given to each physician. It was publicly given out, that three or four days were sufficient to impart a healing virtue to a gallon of the liquor. We now displayed our wonder-working balsam. Nor even were the commanders let into the secret of the cheat upon the soldiers. They flocked in crowds about us, every one soliciting that part may be served for his use.—Cheerfulness again appears in every countenance, and a universal faith prevails in the sovereign virtues of the remedies. The effect of this delusion was truly astonishing, for many were quickly and perfectly recovered. Such as had not moved their limbs for a month before, were seen walking the streets with their limbs sound, straight and whole. They boasted of the prince's remedy, the motion of the joints being restored by simple friction with oil, and the stomach now of itself performed its office, or at least with a small assistance from medicine. Many who had declared that they had been rendered worse by all former remedies, recovered in a few days, to their inexpressible joy, and the no less general surprise, by their taking what we affirmed to be their gracious prince's cure."

He that will not undertake a good cause for fear he will fail in it, is unworthy to succeed.

TRUST SALE.

By virtue of a deed in trust executed by Taylor Duke to the subscriber for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall proceed to sell for cash, on the fourth Monday of November, it being Orange county court, the tract of Land where Taylor Duke now lives, on the waters of Flat river; to be sold in the town of Hillsborough, near the court house.

J. P. Sneed, *Trustee.*

October 13. 02—4w

NOTICE.

On the fourth Monday of November next I shall offer for sale, on a credit of one and two years, the Land on Cain creek, where John L. Kirk now lives, known as Lewis Kirk's old place. There are about 680 acres in this tract, with a good apple orchard, and will be worth the attention of any gentleman farmer who wishes a good bargain.

J. Webb.

October 13. 02—6w

A valuable negro man for sale by Doctor O'Fairhill, on a credit of six and twelve months.

October 13. 02—tf

NOTICE.

I WILL offer for sale at auction, on Wednesday next, the 28th instant, on the premises, Mr. Plummer's FURNITURE, consisting of a great variety of articles of the best quality. The sale will be continued until the whole is disposed of. The ladies are particularly invited to attend,

J. W. Norwood.

October 21. 03—

SALE.

WILL be sold, on the 4th day of November next, at the house of the late James Jackson, dec'd his crop of Corn, Wheat, Oats, Hay and Fodder; the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, one Still and Vessels, and Farming Tools, and various other Articles. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

Jas. Jackson, jr. *Exr.*

Sept. 19. 99—tus

LAW NOTICE.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has closed the bookselling business, and will for the future devote his time and attention exclusively to his profession. He will attend the Superior and County Courts of Randolph, Orange and Person. To those who may entrust their business to him, he will endeavor, as he has always done, to attend to it faithfully

N. J. Palmer.

September 29. 00—6w

FOR SALE OR RENT,

The Lot No. 35 in the town of Hillsborough, corner of Tryan and Churton streets, the property of Samuel Simpson, esq. It has on it a new two story dwelling-house, containing six rooms, with a piazza the whole length of the north front; a stable, kitchen, and other out houses. The terms will be accommodating. Apply to

John U. Kirkland.

September 22 99—

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—March Term, 1829.

John Hicks and others ex parte } Petition for sale of real estate.

ON a report of the master in this cause, it is ordered that the former sale be set aside, and that the land late the property of William Hicks, deceased, and the place of his residence, be exposed to sale on Monday the 23d of November, before the court house in the town of Hillsborough, on a credit of one and two years.

James Webb, c. M. E.

Price adv $1 75 00—6w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—September Term, 1829.

James Allison and others ex parte. } Petition for sale of real estate.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the corner Lot and House in the town of Hillsborough, now occupied by Thomas Clancy & Co. as a store, also the House adjoining occupied by Daniel W. Johnston as a saddler's shop, will be exposed to sale before the court-house in the town of Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of November next, on a credit of one, two and three years, without interest, the purchaser giving bond with security, and a lien on the property will be held until paid for.

James Webb, c. M. E.

Price adv. $2 00 00—6w

State of North-Carolina,

ORANGE COUNTY.

In Equity—September Term, 1829.

Christian Isely and wife and others v. *Michael Cockelrece and others.* } Petition for the sale Land.

IT appearing to the Court that the defendants Michael Cocklerece, Nicholas Cocklerece, Jacob Cocklerece, Henry Cocklerece, James M'Lean and Rebecca his wife, reside out of the state; It is ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Hillsborough Recorder, for them to appear at the next term of this court, to be held for the county of Orange on the second Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur to the petition filed in this cause, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso against them and heard ex parte.

James Webb, c. M. E.

Price adv. 2 50 00—6w

CASH

WILL be given for several LIKELY NEGROES.

Inquire at this Office.

June 30, 87—

WANTED,

AS an apprentice to the Printing Business, a lad fifteen or sixteen years of age. He must bring good recommendations.

Inquire at this Office,

September 1. pf